

The Weekly Louisianian.

"REPUBLICAN AT ALL TIMES, AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES."

VOLUME 2.

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, SATURDAY, JUNE 8, 1872.

NUMBER 48.

The Louisianian.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.
OFFICE 114 CARondelet STREET,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Wm. G. BROWN, Editor.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:
One Year, in Advance, \$2.50
Six Months, " " 1.50
Three Months, " " .75
Single Copies, 5 Cts.

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PROSPECTUS

The Louisianian.

In the endeavor to establish another Republican journal in New Orleans, the proprietors of the LOUISIANIAN, propose to fill a necessity which has long, and sometimes painfully, existed. In the transition state of our people, in their struggling efforts to attain that position in the Body Politic, which we conceive to be their right, it is regarded that much information, guidance, encouragement, and proof have been lost, in consequence of the lack of a medium, through which these deficiencies might be supplied. We shall strive to make the LOUISIANIAN a desideratum in these respects.

POLICY.

As our motto indicates, the LOUISIANIAN shall be "Republican at all times and under all circumstances." We shall advocate the security and enjoyment of broad civil liberty, the absolute equality of all men before the law, and an impartial distribution of honor and patronage to all who merit them.

Desirous of allaying animosities, of celebrating the memory of the bitter past, of promoting harmony and union among all classes and between all in bonds, we shall advocate the removal of all political disabilities, foster kindness and forbearance, where malignity and resentment reigned, and seek for peace and justice where wrong and oppression prevailed. Thus united in our aims and objects, we shall conserve our best interests, elevate our noble State, to an enviable position among the sister States, by the development of her illimitable resources, and secure the full benefits of the mighty changes in the history and condition of the people and the Country.

Believing that there can be no true liberty without the supremacy of law, we shall urge a strict and undiscriminating administration of justice.

TAXATION.

We shall support the doctrine of an equitable division of taxation among all classes, a faithful collection of the revenues, economy in the expenditures, conformably with the exigencies of the State or Country and the discharge of every legitimate obligation.

EDUCATION.

We shall sustain the carrying out of the provisions of the act establishing a common school system, and urge as a paramount duty the education of our youth, as vitally connected with their own enlightenment, and the security and stability of a Republican Government.

FINAL.

By a generous, manly, independent, and judicious conduct, we shall strive to rescue our paper, from an ephemeral, and temporary existence, and establish it upon a basis, that if we cannot "command," we shall at all events "deserve" success.

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THE SCIENCE OF HEALTH will aim to disseminate throughout the world a knowledge of Hygienic principles. It will not be the organ of any person, business, or institution, but an earnest teacher of the Laws of Life and Health.

THE SCIENCE OF HEALTH will be the exponent of all known means by which Health, Strength, Happiness, and Long Life may be obtained, by using and regulating those agencies vitally related to Health and the treatment of Disease, including Air, Light, Temperature, Bathing, Diet, Clothing, Exercise, Rest, Sleep, and all normal agents and hygienic materials.

TERMS.—Published monthly at \$2.00 a year in advance; single numbers, 20 cents. Clubs of ten at \$1.50 each, and an extra copy to agent. We are offering the most liberal list of Premiums. LOCAL AGENTS wanted everywhere, and cash commissions given. Address all letters to SAMUEL R. WELLS, Publisher, 389 Broadway, New York.

ROOMS OF THE SUB-EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, Republican party of Louisiana, New Orleans, March 25, 1872.—The Sub-Executive Committee of the Republican party of Louisiana meets daily in the Chief Clerk's office, Mechanics' Institute.

Friends from the country are requested to call. Office hours from ten o'clock A. M. to half past two o'clock P. M.

By order of the Sub-Committee, WILLIAM VIGERS, Secretary Sub-Executive Committee, Republican party of Louisiana. All Republican papers throughout the State are requested to copy this notice.

G. U. O. F.

Regular Meetings of Amos Lodge 1487 on the first & third Thursday of every month at the corner of St. Peter St. Canal street.

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RING THE BELL SOFTLY.

Some one has gone from this strange world of ours,

No more to gather its thorns with its flowers;

No longer to linger where sunbeams must fade,

Where, on all beauty, death's fingers are laid;

Weary with mingling life's bitter and sweet,

Weary with parting and never to meet,

Some one has gone to the bright golden shore,

Ring the bell softly, there's craps on the door.

Some one is resting from sorrow and sin,

Happy where earth's conflicts enter not in;

Joyous as birds when the morning is bright—

When the sweet sunbeams have hove brought us their light;

Weary with sowing and never to reap,

Weary with labor, and welcoming sleep—

Some one's departed for heaven's bright shore,

Ring the bell softly, there's craps on the door.

Angels were anxiously longing to meet

One who walks with them in heaven's bright street,

Loved ones have whispered that some one is blest;

Free from earth's trials and taking sweet rest,

Yes! there is one more in angelic bliss—

One less to cherish, and one less to kiss;

One more departed to heaven's bright shore,

Ring the bell softly, there's craps on the door.

A HUNDRED YEARS HENCE.

"It will make no difference a hundred years hence." A very easy thing to say to a man who is in trouble—a very poor consolation sometimes. And yet it is a consolation. These fretting cares, these accidental reverses, that seem almost past endurance, will not leave a ripple on the ocean a hundred years hence. Time cures all. It will not take a century, nor a life-time, nor a decade, nor a year, generally, to rub out griefs and annoyances that seem so great at the present moment. It is a cheerful maxim this that reminds us of the element of time which softens every disappointment.

But there is also a bad side to it. Men sometimes break the force of responsibility in the same way. They reason that since it will make no difference a hundred years hence, therefore it makes no difference now. But actions of a moral character are the one thing time does not efface. It will make a great difference a hundred years hence whether you are true and generous and pure now. It will make a great difference in you and in others. Wherefore let the proverb be forbidden in all its fancied bearing upon morals?

And after all, we very much fear that the saying is rather a worthless one. It matters little to a child crying from a bruised finger that "it will be all well before he is twice married." What does he care about the state of his body or mind at the time of his second wedding, and what consolation is it to him that his second wife will not be called upon to sympathize with his present misfortune? It is present pain that grieves him. And when you tell a man that it is all the same a hundred years hence, you are talking impertinent nonsense. What do we care for the next century?—*Heath and Home.*

A REPRESENTATIVE COLORED WOMAN.

—The meeting of the Peace Congress will take place in Great Britain in June next, and Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, the most learned of American women, is spoken of as the distinguished delegate to represent her sex and race.

As the element in literature, eloquence and philanthropy for America among colored women is now confessedly represented by Mrs. Francis Watkins Harper, no one could be found to more acceptably appear for the colored ladies of the United States, and they should see to it that Mrs. Harper is selected for the distinction.—*New National Era.*

EDITORIAL ITEMS.

It is reported there are seventy-five counties in Texas in which there is not a single Sunday school.

The Masonic Lodge at Edenton, N. C., claims to possess the chair which George Washington occupied when he was worshipful Master.

A. T. Selover Esq. is the agent for the sale of the "UNDERGROUND RAIL ROAD." All who desire to purchase copies of this interesting work can be supplied by applying to Mr. Selover.

James Gordon Bennett, [late proprietor of the New York Herald] one of the most enterprising and successful news-paper conductors in the United States, died recently in New York at the advanced age of seventy-seven years.

Our advertiser Paul Granzin, keeps constantly on hand at his well furnished Watch, Clock and Jewelry establishment at 112 Carondelet street, a large and varied assortment of all sorts of clocks, watches, brooches, pins, charms, emblems &c. Call and see him!

The thanks of the LOUISIANIAN are cordially tendered to United States Senators W. P. Kellogg and J. R. West for copies of the "Testimony taken by the Select Committee to investigate the condition of affairs in the State of Louisiana," and for a Report of the "Joint Committee to inquire into the condition of affairs in the late insurrectionary States."

THE SCIENCE OF HEALTH.

The first number of this new Health Journal is published. It is devoted to an exposition of all those agencies so vitally related to Health and to the treatment of Disease, such as Air, Light, Temperature, Diet, Clothing, Bathing, Exercise, Sleep, Electricity, and all normal agents and hygienic materials. It is an independent journal, published in the interests of the people, which is certainly a strong recommendation. The first number contains many articles of general interest. The senses of sight, hearing, taste, smell, etc., are illustrated and explained. The cause and cure of Backache; the proper position on Horseback; Water treatment of Fevers; Sprains and Bruises; Pneumonia; Clergyman's Sore Throat; Chronic Catarrh; How to Sleep, etc. The department of Talks with Correspondent contains valuable information. The new magazine is issued from the office of The Phenological Journal, and published at the low price of \$2 a year, or 20 cents a number. "Try it," and save many times its cost in doctor's bills. Address the publisher, S. R. Wells, 389 Broadway, N. Y.

ZANZIBAR, which has risen out of African obscurity into sudden notoriety, is an island about forty-eight miles long and from fifteen to thirty miles wide, situated on the eastern coast of Africa. The population of the island is about 250,000, consisting of Arab landed proprietors, slaves, free natives, and incomers from adjacent islands and from India. These are all nominally under the dominion of a sultan. The capital is also named Zanzibar, and contains nearly sixty thousand permanent residents.

Zanzibar is of coral formation, and low and flat. It produces in abundance a variety of tropical fruits. From this African isle has come the intelligence that Dr. Livingston, whose mysterious disappearance from civilized life had caused so much anxiety, has arrived thither with Mr. Stanley, the chief of a search expedition sent out by the New York Herald. We have yet to learn where the distinguished explorer has been hidden during these long years of silence. No doubt he has gathered in the heart of a barbarous continent, knowledge which will benefit the whole world.

SLANDERS REFUTED.

Our readers will remember that during the latter days of the sittings of the Congressional Committee in the Customhouse, a sudden and violent stream of misrepresentation and abuse set in against Lieutenant Governor Pinchback in the shape of testimony of witnesses before the Committee.

The late period of the investigations for which these attacks were reserved, and a host of other considerations precluded personal attendance from before the Committee with rebutting testimony, and unwilling that silence should be construed into consent, Mr. Pinchback addressed the following letter to the Committee, which we copy to-day from the published report, and submit to the public:

SENATE CHAMBER, New Orleans, February 10, 1872.

Sir: I had no wish to appear before your committee as a witness, and have even denied myself the pleasure of calling upon you lest it might be construed into a desire on my part to be summoned before you to testify. I had friends on both sides of the controversy, and I preferred to remain a silent observer rather than become an active participant in its wrangles.

But, sir, finding in the testimony, as published in New Orleans papers during the last days of your sitting, that I have been cruelly and maliciously assailed by several of the witnesses who appeared before your honorable committee, I am compelled to bespeak this hearing from you.

I am charged by direct implication in the evidence of one S. W. Scott with having received a bribe for my vote on the Jackson Railroad bill. I solemnly aver that I never received any money consideration whatever for my vote on this bill. The interested motive which influenced my vote on it you can well understand when I say that I received the positive assurances of the gentleman seeking the control of the road that if they obtain it, it would be run on just and liberal principles, making no distinctions on account of color, such as characterized the rules of the old company.

I observe that this same witness says with reference to the repeal of the old city charter, that Senator Beares and myself "promised to secure the defeat of the bill for a money consideration, and further, that I told him it would cost \$8,000, and when the bill came up for final passage it was postponed for thirty minutes; that both Beares and myself sent for him and finding no money would be given to defeat the bill, it finally passed."

These statements are unqualifiedly false in part and in whole. I never had, at any time, during the whole session referred to, any conversation on communication whatever with Mr. Scott. The first time that I saw him was when he appeared as a witness against me in the contest for my seat in the senate, on which occasion he left no stone unturned to keep me out, his testimony being of the most partisan character, the effect of which on me was not calculated to inspire confidence or induce me to listen to any propositions from him which might lead to a compromise of my honor. The next time that I saw him that I recollect was when he appeared around the legislative halls as a lobbyist in the interest of the Jackson Railroad bill, on which occasions he made several ineffectual attempts to approach me, which I refused. I have no doubt, intensified that animosity which has found vent in the wholesale and flagrant unjust, untruthful, and malicious testimony before your committee.

With reference to the detractions and vilifications of Messrs. Flanders, Walker, and others, who have severely maligned me and endeavored to impress your committee with the belief that I am an unworthy republican, not a representative colored man, and do not enjoy the respect-

and confidence of the colored people, it may not be inappropriate for me to invite your attention to the facts that from the period of the organization of the republican party in this State, when I commenced my political career here as the organizer of a ward club in this city, to the present time, when I occupy the second office in the commonwealth, having satisfactorily passed through all the intervening stages of promotion which the free suffrages of my party could bestow, and the recipient even of Federal recognition by being appointed register of lands by President Grant, it has remained for these gentlemen to discover and to declare now, and not till now, that I am not a representative man of my race or of my party. Perhaps one of the strongest refutations of this allegation I could furnish is to be found in the repeated admission before your honorable body that in the recent contest for the election of a Senator to the United States Senate it required a combination with the democratic members of the legislature to defeat my election.

Trusting that your committee will not fail to penetrate the unworthy designs of my defamers, and believing you to be actuated by a lofty purpose to deal impartially I am constrained, in justice to myself, to my family, and to the class to which I belong, to request that this communication, the truth of the contents of which I solemnly affirm, be spread on the minutes of your proceedings, that I may not appear by silence as confessing the truth of these charges.

I have the honor to remain, respectfully, your most obedient servant.

P. B. S. PINCHBACK.

Hon. G. W. SCOTFIELD, Chairman Congressional Committee.

That one Thing.

Uncle Peter, who flourished in the mountains of Vermont as a horse-dealer, was called upon the other day by an amateur of "equine" who was in search of something fast. The result is told as follows:

"There," said Uncle Peter, pointing to an animal in the meadow before the house. "There, sir, is an animal who would trot her mile in two minutes and seventeen seconds," continued Uncle Peter, "she is four years old this spring, is in a good condition, looks well, is a first-rate mare, and she would go a mile in two seventeen if it was not for one thing."

"Well, what is that?" "That mare," resumed the jockey, "is in every way a piece of property. She has a heavy mane, a switch tail, trots fair, and yet there is one thing only why she can't go a mile in two minutes and seventeen seconds."

"What is conscience is it then?" cried the amateur. "The distance is too great for the time," was the old wag's reply.

THE GIRLS.

The girls of the principal cities in this country are classed as follows: Baltimore, the handsomest; Boston, the most intellectual; Buffalo, the dullest; Chicago, the fastest and most dissipated; Cincinnati, the greatest flirt; Cleveland, the most graceful and entertaining in conversation; Detroit, the wildest; Hartford, the best musicians; Louisville, the proudest; Mobile, the most liberal entertainers.

New York, the gayest and most expensive in dress.

New Orleans, the most travelled.

Philadelphia, the most refined and ladylike.

Richmond, the most anxious to be loved.

San Francisco, the most indifferent.

St. Louis, the most reckless.

Toledo, the biggest feet.

Washington, the most airy and superficial.

The girls in the country for in-laws are the best wives.

FROM THE SEA COAST.

Lumber Trade of the Port of Pascagoula, since January 1, 1872.

There have been thirty-three arrivals and twenty-eight departures from and to foreign and domestic ports, leaving five vessels now loading—one of which, the British bark R. Boat, Alabama master, is loading Liverpool.

The largest cargo of the season was taken by the British bark Fresh Breeze, 487,000 feet, which went to Montevideo, South America. These vessels are obliged to come in ballast, yet they find it to their interest to do so, on account of the superior anchorage and security of the harbor over Mobile, and an almost complete freedom from port charges, which stifle the commerce of New Orleans.

HUMOROUS.

A city that soots people—Pittsburgh.

An article you can always borrow—trouble.

A paper says: "We have adopted the eight-hour system in this office. We commence work at eight o'clock in the morning, and close at eight in the evening."

ALL JAW.—"Talk about the jaws of death," exclaimed a man who was living with his third scolding wife, "I tell you they're no touch to the jaws of life."

A POSSI.—The rash man who declared that he would not take Miss Flirtington to be twenty was at once asked whether he would take her for better or worse.

An Irish paper publishes the following: "A deaf man named Taff was run down by a passenger train and killed on Wednesday morning. He was injured in a similar way about a year ago."

A California obituary.—The deceased was a talented man of romantic nature. He placed the butt of his gun in the fire while he looked down the muzzle and departed hence spontaneously.

DEEP FISHING.—A paper informs us that "fishing at Anasauquoquo Lake in Oxford County, Maine, is reported as first-rate." If it's anything like as deep as it's long, the fishing-tackle-makers who supply lines must have a high old time.

An Illinois paper relates that during the cold weather of Thursday last, the city editor of the Jacksonville Journal froze his ears about a foot deep. They are to be amputated at the second joint; but his many friends will be rejoiced to know that, in spite of the accident, he still has an ample stock for all the purposes of his position.

A PRINTER'S TOAST.—At a meeting of one of the trades' union, recently held in a Western city the following laconic toast was given:—"The printer—he beats the farmer with his his Hog, the carpenter with his Ruler, the mason in setting up Columns; he surpasses the lawyer and doctor in attending Cases, and beats the parson in the management of the Devil."

Tas Rev. J. Hyatt Smith, of Brooklyn, has in his possession a Testament which he picked up by the side of a dead soldier boy on the battle-field of Gettysburg after the close of the fight. A singular fact about the book is that only one blood-stain is found upon the pages, and that covers these words in Revelations: "And it became as the blood of a dead man."

"May I have a few tracts?" asked a medical missionary of a lady who responded to his knock.

"Leave some tracts! Certainly you may," said the lady, "I have most benignly over my name; leave them with the lady, forward the house, if you please."

One thousand and one hundred pupils attend the public schools of Lafourche parish.

The Louisianian.

OWNED, EDITED AND MANAGED BY
COLORED MEN, IS PUBLISHED
EVERY SATURDAY MORNING AT
NO. 114 CARondelet STREET,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

W. G. BROWN, Editor and Publisher

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SATURDAY, JUNE 8, 1872.

TO OUR CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

We will be glad if you notify our
office of any delinquency on the
part of our carrier, as our arrange-
ments are such that every issue of
our paper should be regularly de-
livered.

It is related of a sententious
divine that in a discourse on the
petition of the penitent thief on the
cross, he said: "There was one sin-
ner saved in the extremity of the
last hour, that sinners might
not despair, and only one, that
other sinners might not presume."

On entering the Reform Con-
vention, the "grand, gloomy and pecu-
liar" appearance of the colored ele-
ment therein, forcibly reminded us
of this passage, and led us to the
belief that similar reasons prompted
the charitable admission of the
colored element in this Convention.

LADIES' FAIR.—During this week
the ladies of the Central Church,
under the pastorate of Rev. C. H.
Thompson, D. D., have been hold-
ing a Fair in the lecture room of
the building for the purpose of
raising funds in aid of the purchase
of the church.

The room is very tastefully de-
corated with wreaths, flowers, arches,
festoons and flags, all appropriately
distributed over the room. The
tables contain a large assortment
of ornamental and useful articles of
every description, and are presided
over by ladies who cannot fail to
effect sales if customers approach
them. The supper room is well
supplied and attended, and on ap-
proaching it there is a strong tempta-
tion to indulge in the provisions
thereof.

Every evening has witnessed a
good attendance of the "fair" ones,
but the sterner sex have not been
correspondingly regular in their at-
tendance. A fine piano has been
placed in the exhibition room, and
sweet music has been discoursed by
one and another performer. We
are glad to learn that good hopes
are entertained of success.

The Louisiana delegation has
elected Orlando Canavaro, Esq., to
represent Louisiana in the National
Republican Committee.

THE TWO CONVENTIONS.

From the opening of this week
to the moment of our writing, New
Orleans has been the busy theatre
of strange political acting. On
Monday the Democrats met in Con-
vention in the Opera House, and
have been holding daily sessions
ever since. On Tuesday the Reform-
ers assembled in the Masonic Hall,
and they too have been meeting
daily.

These two bodies, while substan-
tially agreeing with each other on
the subject which is uppermost in
their thoughts, namely the over-
throw of the present State Govern-
ment, and placing it in the hands of
men of "capacity and integrity,"
differ materially as to the means to
be used for reaching this consum-
mation so devoutly to be wished.

Both parties need recruits, as
neither, unaided, can reasonably
fancy it can carry the State elections
in its favor. The lamentable dis-
pute in the Republican ranks has
suggested the formation of recruit-
ing companies, but unfortunately
for the Democracy, the bulk of those
from whom it could obtain such
numbers as would unquestionably
form an invincible host, are in the
choice vernacular of their own orators
"ignorant and brutal negroes,"
with whom it would be eternal dis-
grace to affiliate. On the other hand
the Reformers, admittedly only an
infant organization, proposes to
"accept the situation," and is
willing to guarantee non-interfer-
ence with our enjoyment of the
rights now secured under State and
Federal enactments.

These two bodies, with these dis-
similar views on a vital question
have been in conference, and natu-
rally, have only been enabled to
"agree to disagree." The Demo-
cratic party true to its instincts,
blind to its best interests, and reck-
less of the material prosperity of
the State, stubbornly persists in the
exclusion of the negro and the com-
plete ascendancy of the white race.
From this party we are to expect
no aid; to their fold the wandering
sheep of our scattered flock, dare
not go for safety.

The concessions and promises of
the Reformers are fair enough, if they
possessed the ability to carry them
out; but they do not. They must
rely on the strength which we would
give them to accomplish their ben-
eficent purposes. And this is about
the sum of the two conventions.
From neither of them is overthrow
to be apprehended if the Republi-
can party is true to itself. The
more discussion we have, the nearer
we approach to the real contest,
the more distinctly perceptible does
it appear that the fight is nar-
rowing itself down to the old lines.
The Democratic party is not ready
to receive us on terms of civil and
political equality; the Republi-
can party should not be ready
to weaken its effectiveness to dis-
rupt its compactness, to endanger
its perpetuity, to jeopardize its best
interests, merely to pander to its
political enemies.

Let us learn the lessons suggested
by the sayings and doings of the
two Conventions this week, and
having a full knowledge of the pow-
ers, the desires and the purposes of
these respective bodies and the
numbers they represent, let us ad-
visedly proceed to the momentous
work rushing so fast on our party.

The *Iberville News* of June 6,
came promptly to hand at 3 p. m.
on the day of its date, which speaks
remarkably well for promptitude
all around. We extract the follow-
ing paragraph with reference to a
well known Republican:

"HON. P. G. DESLOUDE.

"The unfagging zeal of this un-
compromising representative col-
ored man for the advancement of
his race, entitles him to the respect
of every honest man who knows
him. And that his eminent ser-
vices to the Republican Party may
be rewarded by his election to some
lucrative office on next November,
we shall cheerfully endorse any
movement having that object. That
Mr. Desloude is the acknowledged
leader of the colored voters of this
Parish, is beyond a shadow of a
doubt. To deny it would be a vir-
tual admission of ignorance of the
facts which enter into judgement.
No newspaper is more eager to
hoist the name of Hon. P. G. Des-
loude, as a candidate for the suf-
frage of Republicans; than The *Iber-
ville News*.—Harris for 'Uncle
George'—Who's afraid now?"

UNWORTHY.

The Customhouse organ, since
the adjournment of the Republican
Convention of May 28 to meet at
Baton Rouge on June 19, has been
industriously engaged in perpetu-
ating and intensifying the disagre-
ments and animosities between the
members of the two wings of the
Republican party. It has studi-
ously misrepresented the motives,
objects, and purposes of the mem-
bers of the Convention in propos-
ing to effect a reconciliation: It
has endeavored to depreciate the
characters and the labors of those
who are unselfishly striving to unite
the scattered hosts of our party, it
has held up to derision the propo-
sition to confer, on equal and hon-
orable terms, and advised that no
compromise be entertained. The
effect of such counsel, this paper
must know tends inevitably to in-
sure Republican defeat in Novem-
ber. The veriest tyro in politics is
aware that in the present disinte-
grated condition of the party nei-
ther wing possesses sufficient numbers
to elect a ticket over the Democracy.
It is also well known that if our
permanent disunion can be insured
the Democratic and Reform (?) ele-
ments will unite and triumphantly
march over the ground. The Con-
ventions of the two above named
parties have sufficiently indicated a
lack of inclination to freely co-op-
erate with any description of Re-
publicans on equal terms. It is
claimed that these bodies represent
the wealth, intelligence, and hon-
esty of the State, and with one or two
remarkable exceptions, are com-
posed of our Caucasian friends.

If these claims are correct, and
these indications true, Republicans
cannot certainly rationally enter-
tain the remotest idea of co-opera-
tion with either of these parties ex-
cept at the sacrifice of some of the
essential principles and doctrines of
our party, and to the great detri-
ment of the peace and progress of
the great bulk of our people.
In this aspect of affairs it is not
wicked and reckless for any man
or set of men, for the gratification
of any selfish purposes, to provoke
and encourage dissensions and
strife, when it is known that they
must lead to defeat and overthrow?
It is encouraging, however, for us
to reflect that such counsel is not
heeded to any extent. Those most
deeply interested in the perpetuity
of the party of Equal Rights and
exact Justice to all have been
roused from their lethargy, and party
leaders will find in the not distant
conventions that their wills will not
be the law of those bodies, but
that the people through their repre-
sentatives assembled, will assume
the control of affairs and inaugurate
a policy and nominate a ticket that
will meet the approbation of the
entire Republican party, effect re-
conciliation and give promise of
success as far as such agencies can
accomplish it.

ONLY A "BLAT."—In our last
paper we copied the complaint of the
Marksville Weekly Register relative to
its non receipt of other New Orleans
exchanges than the *National Republi-
can*. Our Post office magnates by
some peculiar mode of interpreta-
tion arrived at the conclusion that
the *Louisianian* was the complainant,
and forthwith we have been
treated to a letter from Post Master
Lowell, enclosing a "report" from
Mr. Toledano, Chief of the News-
paper Department of Post Office
in which a "hit" is sought to be
made against our late mailing.
Without stopping to dispute the
correctness of the allegation, we
have to say that we transferred the
paragraph in question to our col-
umns to attract the attention of the
Post Office to the complaint of a
contemporary. It has done so and
we are content. We have no reflec-
tions to cast on Mr. Toledano; we
have always found him, and all
others in his department, uniformly
prompt, courteous and obliging.
When we have any faults to find
we shall not seek the out of the
way course of copying some one
else's complaints.

The *Missionary Baptist*, in
offering inducements to subscribers,
says:
"There are said to be three hundred
thousand colored Baptists in the South;
but we don't know anything about each
other—don't know who the preachers are,
where the churches are, where the mem-
bership is, or what we are doing. This
paper will tell all about the churches, who
are the pastors, and give accounts of re-
vivals and associations, and also will tell
all about the societies of benevolence
among us."

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN
CONVENTION.

The National Convention which
assembled at Philadelphia on June
5, was well attended by delegates
from the States and Territories of
the Union, to the amount of 752.
Immense interest having been pre-
viously existing all over the country
there were attracted to the wigwam
of the convention thousands from
all parts of the country. The re-
ports say that great harmony and
intense enthusiasm prevailed. The
preliminary and permanent organi-
zations were got through with as
much celerity as possible, and the
chief business of the assembling,
the nomination of President and
Vice President, hurried on.

The renomination of President
Grant was a foregone conclusion
long before the assembling of the
Convention, so that when the tele-
graph flashed the intelligence over
this continent the news was not at
all surprising.

The nomination for Vice Presi-
dent has been bestowed on Hon.
Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts,
than whom no more worthy recipi-
ent is in the Republican party.

These are the nominees of the
National Republican party for the
two most prominent positions in
our country.

Party fidelity demands that all
Republicans who from various
reasons opposed the President's re-
nomination, should henceforward
lay down their hostility and giving
in their adhesion to the decision of
the majority, approve and support
the choice of the party.

This is the position we propose
to assume with reference to Presi-
dent Grant, and from to-day we
accept him as the chosen guardian
of the nation's welfare at home, and
her honor abroad.

THE DOOR OF OPPORTUNITY.

Under this caption our neighbor
of the *New Orleans Republican* of
yesterday treats its readers to a dis-
quisition on the propriety of the
Democratic party coalescing with
Governor Warmoth. From it we
extract the following remarkable
paragraph:

He is not undone, because he can
win in his own party if he chooses
so to do. He prefers rather to as-
sist the good and reasonable people
of all parties, if they will consent to
be helped. If they will not admit
his efforts, then he will be forced,
as the worst of two evils, to assist
in defeating the Democracy, for the
country nor his own obligation will
allow him to put these men in power
in Louisiana who are incapable of
governing with justice, and whose
skirts are soiled with the offenses
that have been so wickedly laid at
his door.

Now, it seems to us, that if this
is a correct exposition of the Gov-
ernor's views and position, that his
duty to the Republican party that
elevated him and maintained him
through every peril, in the position
he occupies is clear. He should
"choose" to win for them and
with them without any hesitation
whatever. If the Democracy will
not permit him to do them good, if
they will not drop their unthinking
prejudices, he should not for an in-
stant stop to consider; his para-
mount and peremptory duty is as
clear as the light.

And now comes the Liberal
Republican party into the field with
its proposition to co-operate with
the joint committees of the Reform
and Democratic Conventions for the
praiseworthy object of effecting "a
thorough and efficient combination
of all parties in this State" on the
Greeley and Brown ticket, and
State and National Reform. These
propositions have not been listened
to with much regard by the rules
of the Conventions, and the *Times* of
yesterday announces that if the
Liberals are unable to effect a coali-
tion, they will put "another ticket
in the field."

In these days when the tempera-
ture is so elevated, and when one
gets perplexed so easily in these
latitudes, it is perfectly bewildering
to contemplate the move— the
political chess board. Several
"checks" have been given at the
opening, and players are now mov-
ing with more caution.

Too deeply interested in the re-
sult, we cannot look on the contest
without grave concern, and we sin-
cerely hope that the wanted dex-
terity, skill and endurance of our
Republican players will effectually
"checkmate" our adversaries.

SOUTH CAROLINIANS PRO-
TESTING.

A number of the Republicans of
South Carolina under the leader-
ship of Major Martin R. Delany,
desirous of securing Hon. A. J.
Willard, Associate Justice of the
Supreme Court, for Governor, have
addressed him on the subject, and
desire to know whether he would
be willing to become a candidate on
the following basis:

An honest, impartial and economical
administration of the government on Re-
publican principles; complete and
Rural homesteads to the freedmen, the
lands to be supplied by the State, at a
fixed moderate average price and limited
number of acres to each farm, with the
same advantages to the poor whites in
rural districts, if desirable—this to be
without an increase of taxation, which
can be done; the State to be reimbursed
in four or more annual payments by the
recipients of the homesteads.

Education of the common people on
the public school system.
Half of the State officers white and half
colored, namely: White Governor, At-
torney General, and Superintendent of
Education; colored Lieutenant Governor,
Secretary of State and Adjutant General;
the Treasurer and Comptroller General
being one white and the other colored—
and in each being always required, and
the same ratio, as respects race,
where practicable, to apply to county
officers.

The learned Judge has replied at
considerable length, we can only
copy that portion of his letter espe-
cially replying to the questions
propounded:

The purport of your letter is an enquiry
whether I am willing to accept candidacy
for the office of Governor of this State upon
the basis of certain propositions advanced
by you. These propositions are, in sub-
stance, a reform in the administration
of the government in order to secure integ-
rity and official fidelity in the conduct
of the State, between the representatives of
the State enabling the mass of the people
to acquire homesteads; adequate provision
for general public education; and an equal
division of the chief executive offices of the
State, between the representatives of the
white and colored population.

It is due to myself to say that I have not
sought the honor you intimate a disposition
to confer upon me. My inclinations
lead me in the direction of a judicial life.
The position which I hold through the
kindness of my fellow Republicans, sat-
isfies every desire that I have for public em-
ployment. My labors are agreeable, and
my responsibilities not irksome, and the retri-
ment that it allows from the arena of
active political strife, and from the inevi-
table bitterness and detraction arising from
political disappointment, where many are
compelled to engage, which only a lim-
ited number can realize, is grateful.

I do not feel at liberty to place my an-
swer to your inquiry on personal grounds.
The position of our State is critical in the
extreme. It is not a time for personal con-
siderations to have weight. Unless our
expenditures can be reduced and our re-
sources husbanded and economically
applied to the support of the government
and the discharge of our public obligations,
we have everything to fear. If such a re-
form is begun at once, there is no question
of our ability to provide for the future.

I have been firmly believed in the
principle of popular government. I be-
lieve that the mass of the people are honest
in their political purposes and ideas.
That although they may err many times
in the exercise of their responsibilities, and
agents, they will in the end succeed in
selecting faithful public servants.

I have believed that the principle of self-
government was not intended for any
particular race or stock of mankind, but
that it is as well adapted for our race as
for another, although all nations and races
are not equally fitted, at the present day,
to enjoy its earliest fruits.

I have been firmly believed that, to reap
the full advantages of this principle, the
largest practicable diffusion of political
power among the people is essential.
Our State stands to-day as the severest
test of the truth of these propositions. If
she falls ignominiously, it will be accepted
by monarchists at home and abroad as
conclusive proof that the principle of self-
government is a delusion and a snare, and
by the adherents of caste and class privi-
lege as proof that the principle of self-gov-
ernment, at all events, is unfit to be
entrusted in the hands of the colored
races.

For one, I am not willing to have this
happen without at least putting forth every
effort in my power to avert it.

I am prepared to say that, if the choice
of my fellow citizens who hold these truths
sacred falls upon me, I have no power to
oppose my inclinations to their will, but
will do my best to aid them in realizing
their honest aspirations.

I assume that your inquiries look to a
possible choice by the Republican party
of this State. I beg leave to say that,
should I get the Republican nomination as
Governor of this State on a basis embody-
ing the propositions advanced by you, I
should without hesitation accept it.

The *Madison Journal* has the fol-
lowing among its current items, but
does not say in what part of Louisi-
ana the "surprise" took place:
"A gang of Chinese laborers in
Louisiana, who had taken umbrage
at the conduct of the negro over-
seer, surprised their employer one
morning recently by marching in
solemn file up to his mansion, bear-
ing on their shoulders a dark object.
This proved to be the obnoxious
foreman, securely bound with many
cords, whom they deposited on the
piazza, nearly frightened to death,
with the words 'Too much niggab,
too much.'"

REFORM RESOLUTIONS.

Underneath we publish the reso-
lutions adopted by the Reform Con-
vention on Thursday last, and com-
mend a careful perusal of them to
our readers. Not seeing "eye to
eye" with them in their view of na-
tional politics we cannot be indiffer-
ent to the significance of the
resolutions relative to State matters,
and more particularly to the due
recognition of the class to which we
belong. We have invariably advocat-
ed "peace and good-will" between
the races of the South, and we hail
with delight every indication on the
part of the white people of the State
to permit us peaceably to abide in
their midst on those terms of amity
on which all other races dwell here.

We long to eliminate this question
of color from our discussions and
claims, and to subordinate it to
other questions, but as long as we
are proscribed and abused and ostracised we are driven in self defence
to subject, and put out of sight
every other consideration, and pur-
sue such a course and form such
alliances as will best secure us in
our rights, or at all events least
subject us to contumely and outrage.
When without rights we endured
thralldom, and the most accused
indignities with singular fortitude,
now we are endowed with them,
and obstructed in their enjoyment,
we will rise to the level of the en-
counter and vigilantly guard them
from outrage. In the hope that
these resolutions breathe the genu-
ine sentiment of the Reform party
we cheerfully give them place:

Resolved, That in the opinion of
this convention, the attitude origi-
nally assumed by the Reform party
of strict non-interference with fed-
eral politics is the true and correct
policy.

Resolved, That the situation of
our State at this time is such as to
demand, in our opinion, the most
earnest and exclusive attention of
her people, and that while we ap-
preciate the importance of a good
federal government, and are anxious
to see our national affairs properly
administered, such are the peculiar
difficulties by which, as a commu-
nity we are oppressed, and such
the necessity for immediate relief,
that it would be extremely unsafe
to add to our embarrassments those
necessarily entailed by an active
participation in the national con-
test.

Resolved, That in the judgment
of this convention no permanent or
enduring relief can be obtained
without a cordial reconciliation be-
tween the two races inhabiting our
territory, and for this reason, as
well as for a sense of justice to the
colored race, who are now entitled
to all the privileges and immunities
of American citizens, we accept as
settled their civil and political status
as now fixed by the constitution
and laws, both of the United States
and of Louisiana.

Resolved, That as one of the
primary objects of this organization
was the eradication of mere partisan
differences, by which our people
have been divided, and the inculca-
tion of a catholic spirit of toleration,
by which means it has hoped and
intended that the strength of our
population should be concentrated
for the redemption of the State, it
is now declared to be the policy of
this party to receive assistance from
any source looking to the deliver-
ance of our people from the dread-
ful oppression under which they
labor, while at the same time it is
distinctly understood that we will
reject any unworthy proposition or
corrupt coalition, and that the
administration of our affairs for
the future must be confined to
men of known integrity and ca-
pacity.

A solecism in grammar or rhetoric
is a violation of the idiomatic rules
of grammar or construction in
writing or speaking a language.
The word is derived from Soli, a
town in Sicily, said to have been
founded by Solon, and peopled by
the Athenians, who were afterward
charged with corrupting the lan-
guage of the parent State. Solec-
ism differs from barbarism, the
latter being applied to the erroneous
use of single words.—*Exchange*.

Politics, it must be confessed, are
"mixed" just now. The *Paris Patrie*
is the only journal of our acquaint-
ance which has arrived at certitude
in its search for the truth about our
parties. Mr. Greeley, it says, was
elected President in the city of Cin-
cinnati, and will enter upon his term
of office in November. We trust
that some of our heated journalists,
reflecting on how the thing looks
at the distance of Paris, will now cool
down a little.—*The Nation*.

It is a paradox that you increase
the value of a unitless-fold by ad-
ding nothing to it.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS.

Rev. Dr. Chapin, in a recent dis-
course on "The crown of women,"
said:

The condition of obligation and
the conditions of rights are insepa-
rable. To exercise these, women
must have cope and opportunity.
Her obligations compel her to de-
mand her rights. She has a right
to develop her nature to the utmost
of its power. Whatever power de-
nies this is tyrannical. Women
has the right of doing and being
the best she can. The question of
woman suffrage was above rights.
Throwing ridicule at it was like
ring pop-guns at a thunder-storm—
it may be funny, but it is not ter-
rible. Even if women were to vote,
God would still hold society to-
gether as he holds the heavens together.
Women should be free to do the
work she can do. She has claim
to the highest education. In en-
closure, the preacher counselled
young women to be strong, true
and faithful, not mere queens of so-
ciety, but first in acts of mercy and
charity, and first in a readiness for
all good work.

OUTRAGEOUS.

BY T. W. HENDERSON.

Mr. Editor.—The treatment of
colored ladies and gentlemen on
many of our railroads is getting
beyond endurance. Now, be-
known to the people of America,
and especially to the Senators and
Representatives in Congress, that
of the two hundred delegates in at-
tendance upon the General Confer-
ence of the A. M. E. Church, now
in session in Nashville, Tennessee,
scarce one got there without some
outrageous treatment at the hands
of some of the conductors of our
coming to this city. Further, it
should be understood that these de-
legates had first-class tickets. It
should be borne in mind that our
delegates are gentlemen of reason-
able refinement and fair culture.
But notwithstanding this, some of
the conductors, in the roughest
manner possible, actually forest-
them into the dirtiest cars of the
train—the ones set apart for tobac-
co chewers and smokers, drinkers
and swearers. It would be bad
enough to compel the rough to ride
in such cars and in such company,
but the idea of forcing christian
ministers, is a disgrace to the civi-
lization of the age, and must not
longer be borne with.

In the name of nearly six mil-
lions of American citizens, we ap-
peal to the two Houses of Congress
to put an end to such treatment at
once and forever!

We ask for the enactment of such
a statute as will make it criminal to
treat ladies and gentlemen as if they
were brutes—and for no other reason
than that their color differs
from somebody else. Congress
owes it to itself to pass some such
enactment ere it adjourns.

Many instances might be given
to confirm what has been said. Let
one or two suffice. The Missouri
delegation of eight or ten delegates,
before leaving St. Louis, purchased
first-class tickets through to Nash-
ville. Before starting, one of the
members mentioned to the General
Ticket Agent that it was possible
the delegates would not be allowed
such accommodations as the tickets
called for. He was, however, as-
sured that such would not be the
case, and to make assurance as it
were doubly sure, he put a letter
in the hands of one of the party to
be shown to conductors. But it
was all in vain. To make a long
story short, when we arrived at
Henderson, Ky., and had taken our
seats in first-class cars, we were ap-
proached by a brutal conductor,
and ordered out. It was all in vain
that we parleyed with him, and
rather than begin the fight we allowed
his knukuk majesty to triumph.

Another instance was that of an
Eastern delegation with some ladies
with them, but they received simi-
lar treatment at the hands of the
chivalrous Kentucky conductors.

That something ought to be done
is certain, and we again call upon
Congress to join in Mr. Sumner's
Supplemental Civil Rights Bill. In
the meantime, let our people leave
no stone unturned that promises in
the least to advance our rights.

—*Christian Recorder*.

Caution Women Traveling Alone.

The *Congressionalist* gives timely warning to women, and especially to girls, about the acquaintances from whom they make in the cars. Speaking of the pimps and scoundrels, who seem to grow even more numerous and more subtle as our civilization grows older, it says: On the watch for women as bad as themselves, or for the young and unsophisticated, of whom a villain might make a victim, it is next to impossible for a young woman to enter the car unattended without their knowledge. She is fortunate if they make no more or less cautious approaches to find out who she is, where she is going, and whether she will tolerate the familiarity of a stranger. So numerous are these men that it is with some peril that a young woman undertakes a long journey alone. The peril of those who may be unfortunate by principle, or unacquainted with the ways of the world, or susceptible to flatteries from a smooth tongue, is great. We know of no help for this evil but in the watchfulness of parents, in the uprising of the virtuous against the vile, and the discretion of those who are subject to these annoyances and insults. It is safe for a young woman to repel the familiar advances of smiling and officious strangers at any time. If on the road any help is required, there are public officials to whom it is always both proper and safe to make application.

NEW ORLEANS, MOBILE & TEXAS RAILROAD.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after MONDAY, April 1, 1872, Passenger Trains will leave and arrive as follows:

12:30 A. M. EXPRESS AND MAIL, Daily, for Mobile and regular intermediate Stations; arrives at Mobile at 2:00 P. M.

12:00 A. M. COAST ACCOMMODATION, Daily except Sundays, for Ocean Springs and intermediate regular and flag Stations; arrives at Ocean Springs at 8:10 P. M.

12:20 P. M. FAST EXPRESS, Daily, for Mobile will stop only at Bigotles, Bay St. Louis, Pass Christian, Mississippi City, Biloxi, Ocean Springs, East Pascagoula and St. Elmo; and arrive at Mobile at 11:30 P. M.

A fast Express Train will leave Mobile daily at 1:00 A. M., stopping only at stations named on Fast Express from New Orleans; and arrive at New Orleans at 7:15 A. M.

The Coast Accommodation Train, returning daily, except Sundays, will leave Ocean Springs at 5:40 A. M., and arrive at New Orleans at 10:00 A. M.

The Express and Mail Train, Daily, will leave Mobile at 11:30 A. M., arriving at New Orleans at 6:10 P. M.

—Tickets sold at offices corner Magazine and Natchez and corner of Camp and Common streets. Mileage Tickets—good for families and firms—500 miles for \$20, and 800 miles for \$30—are sold at the Ticket Office.

—Through Freight Trains run daily, except Sundays, morning and evening, to and from Mobile. Freight received at foot of front street, and through bills of lading signed.

G. W. B. BAYLEY,
General Superintendent.

CHAS. L. FITCH,
General Freight and Passenger Agent.
C. A. WHITNEY & CO.,
General Agents.

**NEW ORLEANS, JACKSON AND
GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD.**

From Depot, foot of Calicchio street, on and
after Sunday, November 1, 1872.

Trains will Leave and Arrive as follows:

Express Passenger Train leaves daily, Sun-
days excepted at 7 o'clock a. m.

Night Mail leaves daily at 5.30.

Night Express arrives 12 midnight.

Mail and Passenger arrive daily, Sundays
excepted at 12 noon.

NIGHT EXPRESS will stop at all regular
stations South of Bogalusa, and at Flag sta-
tions Saturday nights and Monday mornings.

PULLMAN PALACE CARS attached to all
trains, through to Louisville without change,
but one change to New York, and all
principal cities North, East and West.

Tickets for sale at 22 Camp street, at Cor-
mon street, under City Hotel, and at De-
N. O. J. and G. & N. R. R.

ED. FROST, General Sup't.
S. E. CAREY, General Ticket Agent.
C. P. ATMORE,
General Passenger Agent

LOUISIANA DIVISION—

—OR—

**NEW ORLEANS, MOBILE AND TEXAS
RAILROAD.**

TRAINS FOR DONALDSONVILLE.

Leave New Orleans at.....	8 A. M.
Arrive Donaldsonville at.....	12:15 noon
Leave Donaldsonville at.....	1 P. M.
Arrive New Orleans at.....	4:50 P. M.

Express Freight received at 1 tickets sold at
Union of Mobile Division.

G. W. R. BAYLEY,
General Superintendent.

CHAS. L. FITCH,
General Freight and Passenger Agent.
C. A. WHITNEY & CO.,
General Agents.

**IMPORTANT TO THE
TRAVELING PUBLIC!**

On and after March 23, 1873.

PULLMAN PALACE SLEEPING CARS
leave the depot, foot of Canal street,
p. at 5 n. m., running through via Mobile
Ohio Railroad, to Meridian, Miss.,
making close connection for Selma and East-
paloosa. For further information and
through tickets, apply at ticket office N. O.
R. R., corner Camp and Common streets,
New Orleans.

JNO. A. PUNCH,
Gen. Pass. Agent, M. & O. R. R.

THE LOUISIANIAN

THE LOUISIANIAN

BOOK AND JOB

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112.....Carnadelet Street.....114

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We are now prepared to execute every

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Mammoth Posters,
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And all kinds of **MERCANTILE WORK.**

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—OF—
EVERY DESCRIPTION
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Steamboat Officers will find it to their interest to call at our Office and **LEAVE THEIR ORDERS.**

Posters and Handbills
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Prices Accordingly.

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Railroad Tickets, Time-Tables,
In fact, all kinds of

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can be executed at this Office—not only with **DISPATCH,** but on **ACCOMMODATING TERMS.**

"A REPOSITORY OF FASHION, PLEASURE, AND INSTRUCTION."

HARPER'S BAZAR.
A supplement containing numerous full-sized patterns of useful articles accompanies the paper every fortnight.

Harper's Bazar contains 16 folio pages of the size of Harper's Weekly, printed on superfine calendered paper, and is published weekly

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Harper's Bazar contains, besides pictures, patterns, etc., a variety of matter of especial use and interest to the family; articles on health, dress, and housekeeping in all its branches; its editorial matter specially adapted to the circle it is intended to interest and instruct; and it has, besides, good stories and literary matter of merit. It is not surprising that the Journal, with such features, has achieved in a short time an immense success; for a month of its kind was desired in thousands of families, and its publishers have filled the demand. The young lady who buys a single number of Harper's Bazar is made a subscriber for life.—*New York Evening Post.*

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